The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6.813.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 10th December, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain E. Curling, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

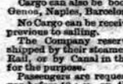
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALACCA, (1,693 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. Bernard, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 8th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 6th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th November 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 15th instant.)

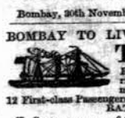
THE S.S. PARAGUAY, 1,170 tons register, W. G. Williams, Commander.

This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will be despatched home as above.

For rates of Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th November 1870.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE favorite steamer HISTORIAN, Captain Tutton, 1,750 tons Register, 250 H.P., (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez.....£36 | Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be
Port Said.....38 | had at moderate rates on board.
Liverpool.....50 |

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most of the Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£15	£8	£4
" Suez	£40	£22-10	£12
" Port Said	£42	£24	£12
" Marseilles	£56	£36	£14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

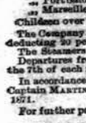
For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and vice versâ.

The Passenger Steamer ORESTE left Trieste on the 30th November, and will return from Bombay about the 15th December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£15	£8
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is made more agreeable, is being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:
First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

NOTICE.—Ship DON QUIXOTE, Captain W. H. Nelson, has arrived from Calcutta. Consignees of the said vessel are requested to PAY the FREIGHTS to the undersigned and to take an immediate delivery of their Cargo, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the Consignees, and are further requested, that Captain Nelson will not be responsible for any of the packages after it leaves the ship's deck.

COWASJEE and NUSSERWANJEE, DUBASHEE.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

1st Class. 2nd Class. 1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI...Rs. 110 Rs. 80 | To ROME.....Rs. 123 Rs. 89-8
" VENICE ... " 128 " 88 | " PARIS..... " 209 " 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 29th October 1870. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th December.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	12-10
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THEIR VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVENAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 5	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE Barque ANNIE, having arrived from Mauritius, CONSIGNEES are requested to PAY FREIGHT to HORMUSJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubashes, or to the MASTER on Board, and to SEND BOATS for their CARGO at once, or else the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

JOHN BAKER, Master.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of White, Grey, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
6 Cases Prints.
1 ditto T Red Jaconets.
On account of Kemraa Hoorjee—
G in diamond B on side—35—1 Case Fancy Striped Nets.
" " 1174-1 Case Coloured Plain Nets.
On account and risk of Purshotum Nagowjee (represented by Baboot Nagowjee) and his partners, Shamjee Morarjee, Duyal Soondersee, and Narrayan Josee, and by order of Messrs. Bell, Venis, and Lushington—
P R in diamond—48 Cases White Shirtings, being part of their indent.

MENESSE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAGOO JAIRAZ CEASED to be a PARTNER in the Firm of Messrs. DEWA GUNGADHUR and Co. on the 25th day of October 1870.

DEWA GUNGADHUR & Co.,
THUCKER RAGOO JAIRAZ.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of ATMARAM MADHEWJEE, of Bombay.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of TWO ANNAS and TEN PIES per cent., will be PAID to Creditors, whose Claims have been admitted, on and after MONDAY, the 12th inst., at my Office, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

MICHAEL R. DeQUADROS, Sole Trustee.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the Bombay General Post Office, from 1st to 30th November 1870.

Assignees of the Estate of Govind Girdhur
Abdoola, J
Butler, T
Brane, A
Brunton, C A
Bell, W A
Bond, A
Bourjee, E and C, Messrs
Brine, F B
Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee
Bendikar, M J
Bell, R L
Buckland, C E
Cathey, D J
Callaghan, T
Cordery, E, Corpl
Clark
Climo, W H, Dr
Dinshaw, W T
Diz, W
Dow, Glover & Co
Duns, D A, Civil Engineer
Eduljee Manockjee & Co
Fawkes, J
Grimes, T
Gungaram Tondkar
Hamson, S J, Mrs
Hough, Balfour & Co.
Husband, Dr
Harman and King & Co
Hormusjee Eduljee
Irvine, T, & Co
Jameson, J
Janardin, K
Morgan, T
Moodelly, D
Major, G
Menesse, B
McKenzie, F
Moffatt, J
Mowjee Kessowjee
Munro, C
McKenzie, W
MacCleod, G
Morphett, V, Mrs
Pairaz Parachund
Purdon, J G
Paramal, W P
Reynolds, J W, Dr
Rose, H L
Robertson, R, Captain, R N
Reading, T
Richardson, R G
Sorabjee Hormusjee, Dr
Stewart, J H
Shaik Ameen Wullud Shaik Ally
Smith, M, Private
Smith, H L
Smith, S G
Teasdale, W
Torkay, F R
Weller, A J
Wright, E
White
Weavers, J

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 6th December 1870.

RIMMELL'S PURIFIED EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE,

Cleanses, and imparts a beautiful gloss to, the hair; prevents the formation of dandriff; and keeps the scalp soft and cool.

Single Bottles. | Double Bottles.
Cash Rs. 1. Credit Rs. 1-4. | Cash Rs. 1-12. Credit Rs. 2.

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the Public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" in Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

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COWASJEE and NUSSERWANJEE, DUBASHEE.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the Company FALLS DUE on the 1st proximo, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held THIS DAY, in accordance with the Advertisement dated 2nd November 1870, the following Resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this Meeting be ADJOURNED till 3 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 10th January 1871.

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

IN accordance with the above, a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, 10th January 1871, at which the RESOLUTIONS already advertised WILL BE PROPOSED.

H. MAXWELL, Chairman.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 17th January 1871, by the Commissary of Ordnance, Grand Arsenal, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872. Forms of Tenders will be supplied and any information required will be given on application at the Ordnance Office, Grand Arsenal.

CHARLES CLARKE, Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 6th December 1870.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA; & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.

The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Leading Papers; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

A new Billiard Table just arrived from England by the SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Supplies of ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First-class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, Matheran.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the 'CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,' in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore most cool to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,

Has been recognised by the Medical Profession as a convenient preparation of the Hydrate, being of definite strength, and by the complete disguise of its odour and acidity palateable and inoffensive to the most delicate stomachs.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla) & POONA.

TO MERCHANTS.

FOR SALE AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AT REDUCED PRICE, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
MEADOW STREET, FORT.

MESSRS. ROWLAND and Co. beg to inform the Public in general that they have just received, per s.s. Bahadur, from first class Manufacturers in London, a large supply of Articles of superior make and to order, as follows:—

English made plated and brass mounted Single and Double Harness.
Fancy Gig and Carriage Bridle Fronts, and fancy Whalebone Rosettes.
Fancy Pad Cloths, with and without chain borders.
Fiat and Round Gig and Carriage Reins.
All over Hogskin, Hunting, Racing, and Side Saddles.
Boys' and Girls' plain and worked Pilches.
Weymouth, Pelham, and Snaffle Bridles.
Ladies' flat and round Weymouth Bridles.
Martingales with plated and covered Buckles and Rings.
Strong spare Girths and Stirrup Leathers.
Best steel assorted Bits, with plain and fancy Cheeks and Bosses.
Officers' Bits and T Bradoons with Curbs and Hooks, and Universal Bosses. Chains with Spring Hooks.
Bit Burnishers of assorted sizes.
Assorted best Stirrup Irons.
Ladies' Victoria Stirrups, and Slippers.
Robinson's Head Collars, Stable Collars, and Web Halters.
Assortment of fancy striped Rugs and Rugging of various Colours.
Best Kersey suits of Horse Clothing complete with Woollen Rollers.
Prince's Check of various qualities for making up light Horse Clothing.
Spare Woollen Rollers and Kersey Knee Caps.
Linen and Serge Bandages.
Webbed, Waterloo and Race Curry Combs.
Clipping and Trimming Combs and Scissors.
Tidmarsh's Universal Horse Clippers with Oil Stones.
Farriers' Knives and Hoof Picks.
Solid and Barred Leather Dressing Muzzles.
Plated Hunting and Racing Spurs with solid necks.
Steel Regimental Spurs with Boxes.
Swan Neck, German Silver, and Brass Ball-Room Spurs, with Boxes.
Light Dress Spurs, with Swan Necks.
A variety of Screw Spurs of German silver, polished steel and black (which can be screwed easily into the heel of any boot or shoe).
Horse Scrapers and Brushes.
Mane and Tail Brushes, Water, Oil, Hoof, and Dandy Brushes.
Best polished steel Pole Chains.
Whips in great varieties with Standard Silver and plated Mounts, such as Ladies' and Gent's Riding, Driving, and Hunting Whips.
Handsome Cab and Four-in-Hand Whips.
Postillion and Dog Whips.
Assorted Patent Whip Sockets.
Gent's Walking and Riding Canes, silver mounted.
Metal Mane Drags, with or without Buck Handles.
German silver, steel, and fancy leather Dog Collars and Dog Whistles.
Harris's Polishing Paste and Harness Composition.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

NOTICES.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY OF BOMBAY will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to resume the consideration of the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1871.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2nd December 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received, up to the 10th proximo, for the SUPPLIES of STORES required during the next year.

Particulars as to the quantities and qualities of materials required may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 25th November 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had on applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. A desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

TENDER FOR LANDING COAL, &c.—The BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (Limited) is prepared to receive TENDERS for the LANDING and CONVEYANCE of COAL and other GOODS from SHIPS in the HARBOUR to the GAS WORKS at Chinchpoogly during the year 1871.

The Specification can be seen, and information obtained, at the Office, 9 Marine Street, Fort.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Landing Coal, &c." to be addressed to the undersigned and sent in at or before noon of the 12th December.

The Company does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. GANDON,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the

WAR IN FRANCE,

the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for

CHAMPAGNES, &c.,

now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRENCH WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The Committee invites TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES for ONE YEAR, commencing 1st January 1871, as per Schedules:—

BEEF, MUTTON, MILK, BREAD, FLOUR, ROLONG, RICE, PLUMS, TEA, SUGAR, OIL, FIREWOOD, CHARCOAL, VEGETABLES of sorts, COUNTRY SHOES, and many other Articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th December 1870.

W. P. WALSHE,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 26th November 1870.

BOMBAY EXPLORATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assent to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 28th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

AT a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BANK of INDIA, held at the Office of the Bank, No. 90 Moody Street, on WEDNESDAY the 19th October at 12 o'clock noon.

PRESENT.

TRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Esq., in the Chair.

Beramjee Nasrojee, Esq., Liquidator.	Ludha Purmanund, Esq.
Cursondas Nensee, Esq	Muncherjee Nowrojee, Esq
Vassonjee Cursonjee, Esq	Kessowjee Dewjee, Esq
Lukhmichund Nunjee, Esq	Peerbhoy Khimjee, Esq,
Samuldass Raghunathdass, Esq	And others.

Proposed by Dr. Beramjee Nasrojee, and seconded by Mr. Jaichund Jeewun,—"That Mr. Tribhoowundass Nuthoobhoy do take the Chair."

The Advertisement convening the Meeting and the Report were read.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Samuldass Raghunathdass,—"That the resignation from 11th July 1870 of Mr. J. A. J. Shaw as Liquidator of the Bank of India be accepted, and that Dr. Beramjee Nasrojee be appointed the sole Liquidator."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Cursondass Nensee, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That the Report of the Liquidator and the final Statement of Accounts of the winding up of the Bank of India made up to 18th October 1870, now read, be approved and adopted."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Vassonjee Cursonjee, and seconded by the Chairman,—"That whatever Balance that may remain after providing for all the contingent expenses of the liquidation be, and is, hereby presented to Dr. Be

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SHARE MARKET firm. Government Paper remain steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
12,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	635
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	170
5,256	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,690
30,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	275
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	114
12,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	415

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,250
200	7,500	all	125 pc*	Alliance Spinning	2,475
190	5,500	all		Bombay	3,000
900	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	994
1893	1*0	150	...	Broach Mills	205
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,275
750	2,000	all	150 p.	Great Eastern	1,715
2,500	1,000	all	100	Manockji Petit's	1,670
900	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,275
960	1,500	1,300	...	Royal	1,700

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co	1,590
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	157
750	2,000	2,0*0	Nil	Mazagon Land	980
5,000	4,000	1,40*	Nil	Port Canning	265

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£2	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	118
...	£ 0	45.15.2	do.	Do.	90
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,350
200	2,*0	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	630
350	3,300	850	Nil	Alexandra Press Co	480
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co	7,600
200	2 000	all	250 do.	Bombay Press Co	2,220
...	500	all	62½ do.	Do. New	585
500	1,850	all	200 do.	Colaba Press Co	6,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	9,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co	9,200
300	2,000	1,900	...	Franji Cowasji Press	1,660
300	2,000	Nil		Hydraulic Press Co	2,375
200	5,000	1,500	150 pc.	Imperial Press Co	1,300
1,000	1,000	2,000	120 pc.	Kurrachee Press Co	850
200	2,500	1,250	35 do.	Mofussilite Press & Co.	980
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
120	2,000	750	75 pc.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	3,000	all	150 pc.	Universelly Press	1,150
400	1,500	...		Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	825
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics' Iron Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 pc.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 pc.	Prescher & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
...	500	75 Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	29
	25	19	Do. China	1
	250	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...	...	East India Bank's	14
	200	13 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
	200	68 May '67	Royal Bank	5

...	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	65
	3,500	2,4*0	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	Is. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	Is. 10 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 do.	Is. 10¼d.
Do. Documents	6 do.	Is. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par
Do.	60 days' sight	99d.
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113
Five per cent	106
Four per cent	97
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Cavalas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian old	,, 196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 5.

Bramwell, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Munmar.
O'Callaghan, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 6.

Davies, Major, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to join, to Mhow.
Moore, Major, Assistant Commissary General, on duty, to Bangalore.
White, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to join, to Cannanore.
Gardiner, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.
Hutchinson, Colonel, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, to Allahabad.
Mackenzie, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Calcutta.
Reid, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Calcutta
Bulkeley, Lieutenant, 2nd Grenadiers, N. I., on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 3.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

D. Cowie, Esq., is nominated an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen appointed members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, have reported their arrival on the 22nd Nov :—

Messrs. J. A. Bourdillon, D. O. Meiklejohn, A. O. Brown, F. H. B. Skein, A. W. Paul, R. Cornish, and G. L. Weldon.

Mr. C. E. Buckland, appointed a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival on the 25th Nov.

The services of Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, President of the Cattle Plague Commission, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. F. S. Bullock, appointed a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival on the 7th November.

Mr. E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has obtained two months' privilege leave from the 29th November.

Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Commissioner of Inland Customs, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, during the absence of Mr. E. C. Bayley, or until further orders.

Mr. Hume will continue to conduct the duties of Commissioner of Inland Customs, until further orders.

Mr. G. C. Paul, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of the Hon'ble William Markby, or until further orders.

Major T. G. Montgomerie, R.E., to officiate as Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, during the absence on furlough of Colonel J. T. Walker, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. J. B. Kinnersley are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Captain G. E. Erskine, officiating Settlement Officer, Fyzabad, in Oudh, is transferred in the same capacity to the Attrowla Tehseel Settlement, in the District of Gondah.

Lieutenant C. B. Wheeler, officiating Adjutant of the Deolee Irregular Force, to be Adjutant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, vice Captain W. E. Gowan.

Lieutenant M. G. Gerard, of the Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as 1st Squadron Subaltern in the 2nd Regiment of Central India Horse, vice Lieutenant J. B. Watts, of the 1st Foot, appointed 2nd Squadron Subaltern of the 1st Punjab Cavalry.

Captain T. Cadell, v.c., officiating Political Agent for the Eastern States of Rajpootana, to be Political Agent at Ulwur.

Captain P. W. Powlett, Assistant Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, to officiate as Political Agent for the Eastern States of Rajpootana, during the absence on leave of Captain C. K. M. Walter, or until further orders.

The Secretary of State having now intimated the resignation by Lieutenant-Colonel Layard of his appointment with the Nawab Nazim of Hyderabad, Lieutenant-Colonel Layard's services are hereby placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The services of Lieutenant G. G. C Bigsby, R.E., employed as Executive Engineer of the 3rd grade, in charge of the Public Works of the Shurtpore State, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The officers named below, who have been officiating as Assistant Commissioners in the Oudh Commission, are appointed permanently to that Commission as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd grade, with effect from the 29th September 1870 :—

Captains C. L. Pendergast and T. R. Cowie, and Lieut. F. Barrow.

Mr. G. Hordern, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted furlough to Europe for one year. Mr. Hordern availed himself of preparatory leave on the 3rd September 1870.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Commission of the Berars, consequent on the departure of Mr. C. Hordern on furlough, with effect from the 4th September 1870 :—

Captain H. J. L. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Captain R. H. Saikeld, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, to hold charge of the Bassim District.

Mr. Bymanjee Rustomjee, officiating as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class.

Mr. A Elliot, officiating as Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon H. E. Busteed is appointed Deputy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, and Surgeon P. F. Bellew Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint.

Surgeon Major J. F. Shekleton received charge of the office of Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint from Dr. Busteed, and Dr. Busteed received charge of the office of Deputy Assay Master from Assistant Surgeon E Sexton on the forenoon of the 24th Nov, from which date the services of Dr. Sexton are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. G. H. M. Batten, Bengal Civil Service, on leave, is appointed Deputy Commissioner of Inland Customs, vice Mr. F. W. Vere, deceased.

Mr. W. O. Bell, Collector of Customs at Agra, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Inland Customs during the absence of Mr. Batten, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Colonel John Liptrott, of Infantry,—for two years.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Prevost Babbage, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Class Deputy Commissioner, Goojranwalah District, Punjab,—for one year and twenty-six days, embarking at Bombay.

Major J. A. M. Biggs, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days from the 17th October 1870, to visit Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The services of Ensign H. C. Hogg, of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot, a candidate for the Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Fendall Currie, Cadre of the late 1st European Light Cavalry, to be Captain, from 14th September 1870, in room of Captain C.J. Prinsep, Lieutenant in 19th Hussars, retired, as notified in the "London Gazette" of the 13th September 1870.

Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, H. H. Birch, Cadre of the late 27th Native Infantry, to be Captain, from 1st October 1870, in room of Captain J. R. Pearson, Staff Corps, exchanged to the 95th Foot.

The G. G. O. No. 1095 of the 24th November 1870, promoting Lieutenant F. Currie to the rank of Captain by Brevet from the 20th November 1870, is hereby cancelled.

The services of Lieutenant H. R. LeM. Carey, of the 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Assistant Surgeon R. T. Wright, M.D., to the medical charge of the Buxar Stud, temporarily, vice Assistant Surgeon J. C. G. Carmichael, M.D., whose services have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Surgeon H. Clark, M. D., or until further orders.

The following Brevet promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major George Richard Westmacott, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Thomas Hawkins Turner, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major from 25th July 1870, in succession to General R. Podmore, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Major Ikonside Smith Warden, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Charles Annesley Benson, Madras Infantry, to be Major, from 9th August 1870, in succession to Major-General J. Welchman, C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Lieutenant V. Rivaz, officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern, 4th Punjab Infantry, on probation, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Ensign J. A. L. Montgomery, appointed to another situation.

The services of Surgeon L. F. Dickson, M.D., officiating Civil Mymensing, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 20th Nov. 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonels Campbell Claye Grant Ross, Bengal Staff Corps, and John Williams Sanders, Bengal Infantry.

Surgeon Major J. N. Tresidder, to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals D. J. O'Callaghan, or until further orders.

The services of Lieutenant J. H. Crawdy, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel, W. H. Ryves, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to the Brigae Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General, in cession to Brigadier General H J Stannus, C.B., who vacates on returning to Europe on sick leave.

Major H. C Smith, Sub-Assistant, to officiate as 2nd class Assistant ; Lieutenant L. F. Jamieson, doing-duty officer, to officiate as Sub-Assistant,—from the 8th April 1870, during the absence on sick leave of Lieutenant Colonel E. S Jacks, 2nd class Assistant, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Colonels B. Parrott, 2nd Class Assistant to be 1st class Assistant, and W. B. Irwin, Sub-Assistant on furlough, to be 2nd class Assistant ; Captain J. H. T. Farquhar, doing-duty officer and officiating Sub-Assistant to be Sub-Assistant,—from the 5th June 1870, vice Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel, A. A. MacDonell, deceased.

Captain Farquhar, Sub-Assistant, will officiate as 2nd class Assistant during Lieutenant Colonel Irwin's absence on furlough, or until further orders.

Major H. C. Smith, officiating 2nd class Assistant, to officiate as 1st class Assistant ; Captain T. F. C. Rochfort, officiating Sub-Assistant, to officiate as 2nd class Assistant, during the absence on leave to Europe of Lieutenant Colonel Plowden, 1st class Assistant, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel, Brevet Colonel, Augustus Turner, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Norris Hodgson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon Major Charles Manners Smith, of the Medical Department,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Major Alexander Hervey Blackwood Bruce, of the Bengal Staff Corps—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon John James Clarke, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay

Surgeon Francis Hugh O'Donel, M.D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 19th Punjab Regiment of Native Infantry,—for one year, embarking at Bombay.

Captain William Lee Malpress, of the General List, Infantry, —for two years, embarking at Bombay

Captain Charles Owen Wynne Apperley, of the General List, Infantry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Robert Henry Palmer, of the Bengal Staff Corps Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Punjab,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Walter Musgrave of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant John Ronald Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Kinloch Henry Curtis, of the General List, Cavalry,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G. G. C. Bigsby, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, in charge of the Public Works of the Shurtpore State, is transferred to Hyderabad.

Captain D. G. Campbell, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

The services of Lieutenant F. R. DeWolski, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department for employment in the Pind Dadun Khan Salt Line Wire Tramway.

Mr. J. Dempster is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to the Punjab in the Irrigation Branch.

Mr. J. Page, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, is removed from the Public Works Department.

The services of the following officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department :—

Lieutenant Colonel H. Rose, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer, Jubbulpore Circle.

Major W. Jackson, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, on furlough, lately in charge of the 1st Allahabad Division.

The services of Major F. H. Cobbe, R. A., Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, now on furlough, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Military Department.

Mr. W. A. Bell, Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraph Department, is transferred with his own consent to the Public Works Department in the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to Central India for employment on the Indore Railway.

Mr. W. Harvey, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Punjab for employment in the Railway Branch.

Mr. J. A. Armstrong, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Berhampore, is granted one year's furlough to Europe.

Captain J. M. Williams, Madras Infantry, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, assumed charge of the Ajmere Irrigation Division from Mr. O. H. Crondace, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, on the afternoon of the 11th November 1870.

Lieutenant W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is transferred temporarily to Central India for employment on the Indore State Railway.

The services of Colonel F. P. Layard, Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, lately returned from special duty in Europe, having been replaced by the Foreign Department at the disposal of the Government of India in this department, he is re-posted to Bengal.

Colonel G. G. Robinson, R. E., Director General of Telegraphs in India, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 19th Nov.

Major R. Murray, B. A., Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India, will officiate as Director General during the absence of Colonel D. G. Robinson, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Cappel, Director of Traffic Telegraph Department, will officiate as Deputy Director General, in addition to his other duties, vice Major Murray.

Mr. R. S. Dodsworth, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, is appointed an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, from this date, and is transferred to Oudh, vice Captain C. W. Leach.

Mr. E. Ludlow, Assistant Conservator of Forest, 3rd grade, in Mysore, is reinstated in his former position of Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, with effect from 7th September 1870.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 25th November 1870.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the undermentioned officers being posted on their recent promotion to the battalions specified opposite their names :—

21st Foot.

Captain W. N. Carey, to 1st battalion.
Lieutenant A. C. Dunn, to 2nd Battalion.

The following appointments are ordered :—

Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Boswell, from general duty, Bellary, to Officiate as Deputy Comd. and Wing Officer 38th N. I., vice Coore, proceeding to Europe—to join on arrival of regiment at Trichinopoly.

Captain E. G. Borrogh, Staff Corps—attached 38th N. I.

Captain H. C Stevens, attached 3rd L. C., 3rd Squadron Officer 3rd L. C.

Captain R. J Callwell, 45th Foot, District Inspector of Musketry, Chief Instr. of Musketry, Madras Presy., with effect from the 1st Dec. 1870, vice Saunders, whose period of Staff service has expired.

Captain A. Borthwick, 3rd Batln. 60th Rifles, District Instr. of Musketry, 2nd District, with effect from the 1st Dec. 1870, vice Saunders, whose period of Staff service has expired.

38th November.

The following removals, appointments, and postings are ordered :—

Captain G. B. Martin, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 7th N. I., to 1st Wing Subaltern 7th Native Infantry—vice Foord, who vacates.

Captain F. G. Ridout, from officiating extra Wing Subaltern 7th Native Infantry, to 2nd Wing Subaltern 7th Native Infantry—vice Foord, who vacates.

Captain F. H. Vesterene, from attached 7th Native Infantry, to extra Wing Subaltern 7th Native Infantry—vice Foord, who vacates.

Captain D. W Williams, from attached 9th Native Infantry, to attached 19th N. I.—To join

Surgeon W. R. Grylls, M.D., 16th Native Infantry, vice Dr. Summerhayes.

30th November.

The following appointments, postings, and removals are ordered :—

Captain H. R. E. Wellesley, from officiating 1st Squadron 2nd Light Cavalry, to 1st Squadron Subaltern 2nd Light Cavalry.

Captain, Bt. Major, S. W. Lennox, Cadre 23rd L. I., to do general duty at Madras.

Lieut., Bt. Capt., F. H. Tyrrell, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 3rd Light Infy., to 1st Wing Subaltern 3rd L. I., vice Jennings ; but will continue to officiate as Quarter master.

Lieut. F. A. Wetherall, General List, from attached 26th N.I., to 2nd Wing Subaltern 26th N. I.

Asst Apothy J. N. Hesterlow, from Depy. Inspr. Genl's Dept., Presidency Circle, to Depot P. M. O. British Troops, Rangoon, per steamer of 3rd proximo.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Lyster, 2nd Battalion 21st Foot, having arrived at Madras, will proceed to join his battalion in Rangoon on duty at the public expense.

Staff Assistant Surgeon F. Pont, recently arrived from England, is directed to do duty under the orders of the Deputy Inspector General, Presidency Circle.

1st December.

Leave of absence :—

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence, in extension, to Surgeon-Major S. H. Fasson, M.D., 5th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 28th September to 15th November 1870, on the recommendation of a medical board.

16th Lancers.—Captain, 2nd Lieut. R. Renshaw, in extension of privilege leave, from 4th to 9th December 1870—Secunderabad, private affairs.

10th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon R. F. Buchanan, 2nd Battalion, in extension of privilege leave from 6th December 1870, until the embarkation of Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion 10th Foot for Bombay—Madras, private affairs

Staff Corps.—Captain P. Burgess, "attached" 33rd Native Infantry, from 16th November 1870, or date of departure from Madras, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Captain C. G. Gunning, Brigade Major Northern District, privilege leave for 20 days from 1st December 1870, or date of departure.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. H. Coote, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 38th Native Infantry from 15th December 1870, or date of departure—Penang, preparatory to embarking for Europe on furlough.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships	£1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolams & Cutch	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 2540 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 2 per bale,	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		6 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	General Outram (s).	Teasdale	Cochin, Nov. 6.
	Chatham	Rose	Hongkong, Sept. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Sir John Lawrence	Stable	Galle.
	Waterloo	Kelly	Diamond Island.
	Dacca (s)	Paterson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	North Tyne (s)	Richardson	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Omar Pasha, Costa, to Calcutta.
Hiate Messinga, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

The Steamer General Outram, to Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Pandora, 12 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Salisbury, 5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
North Tyne (s), 62 packages iron girders, Jeewanjee & Co.
Nagpore, 10 cases sherry, Howard Brothers.
Atlanta, 100 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Evening Star, 5 cases card cans, the Bombay R. S. & W. Company.
Burmah, 50 barrels lamps, Sorabjee Merwanjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Cannanore, 200 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Paraguay (s), 2 boxes books and plans, Hearn, Cleveland & Pelle.
Columbian (s), 1 case books, Forbes & Co. ; 1 case note paper and 1 case haberdashery The London A. and A. Company.
Hindostan (s), 2 cases umbrellas, C. Macdonald & Co.
Decean (s), 200 bales jute, Ralli Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH DECEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Parana, 15 bales cow hides, Ludabhoy Rajuballee ; 19 cases fishmaws, Hassum Khan.
Saladin, 17 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Hindostan (s), 8 bales hemp, Finlay, Muir & Co. ; 50 cases olibanum, Cassumbhoy Nanjee ; 6 bales cotton, 4 cases gum, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; croton seeds, Robinson & Co. ; 1 package tortoise shell, Shreffbhoy Sallaymahomed.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hindoostan (s), 50 bales wool, Manjee Dharsee ; 60 bales wool, Nursey Khuttoor ; 40 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co. ; 150 bales cotton, Soondercdas Mooljee ; 70 bales wool, Vussonjee Vurria.
Paraguay, 250 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee ; 50 bales cotton, Motilall Rathee ; 50 bales wool, Goolam Hooson Fazulbhoy & Co. ; 60 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co. ; 47 bales wool, Jacoob Sawoo & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Runchorlall Girdhurlall ; 45 bales cotton, Harry Gocul ; 114 bales cotton, Sobachund Motilall ; 66 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass ; 115 bales cotton, Tarrachund Ramchund.
Balkanah, 77 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee.
Victoria Cross, 200 bales cotton, Kuoop & Co. ; 72 bales cotton, Rainaram Dowlutram.
The Foundling, 91 bales cotton, Rowchund Amoolnck.
Caranjah, 114 bales cotton, Muthmul Govurdhundass ; 41 bales cotton, Gungaram Buldew.
Gitana, 106 bales cotton, Soogondass Moteclall ; 54 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Hindoostan (s), 10 bales goat skins, Abdool Kadur Sallimanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca (s), 121 chests Malwa opium, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosen ; 16 chests Malwa opium, Cumlidass Canton silk, E. D. Lungrana & Co. ; 6 cases China beads and 1 case false pearls, Goolam Hossein Jafferjee ; 7 chests Malwa opium, Chumlidass Dulcharam ; 9 chests Malwa opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 10 chests Malwa opium, Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluck ; 27 bales cotton, Soorstram Bhanjee ; 39 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 21 bales cotton, Hajee Meraja M. Sarajee ; 55 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co. ; 14 chests opium, Hajee Essee Elias ; 16 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee & Co. ; 10 chests opium, Mancokjee Nusserwanjee ; 7 chests opium, S. & D. B. Futtakia ; 10 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malacca (s), 121 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 16 chests Malwa opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co. ; 4 chests Malwa opium, Ramnarron Rungiall ; 8 chests opium, Choonilall Jusraz ; 5 chests opium, Goolabroy Hurdyall ; 6 chests opium, Goolabroy Koonjiall ; 4 chests opium, Poorunmull Chimunram.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets will, until further notice, leave Bombay on every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 A.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, [Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Thursdays, December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on December 8 at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 187*, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chali-gaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, and M. Country, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Khanderi, Tiswolee, and Kutgherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bonghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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works elsewhere, in consequence of being dissatisfied with the mortar, which, the committee add, was much superior to what was being used in the Gun-carriage Factory building. The Governor General in Council accepts the opinion of the committee with reference to this officer, to the extent that it might reasonably be presumed that he would not much longer have delayed effecting an improvement in the work at the factory also; but it nevertheless appears to His Excellency in Council that Mr. Clarke is not free from blame, as he should have made a thorough inspection of all buildings in progress immediately after assuming charge of his division, and that had this duty been properly discharged he ought not to have failed to discover the bad quality of the mortar at once. He should be warned that this instance of remissness will be recorded against him in the Promotion Rolls, and that any further shortcoming on his part that may be brought to the notice of the Government of India, will be dealt with severely.

32. The Superintending Engineers in charge of the circle whilst the various buildings for the factory, were—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Newmarch, R.E. (since dead), from 6th January 1868 to 31st October 1868.

Major F. H. Cobbe, R.A., from 1st November 1868 to 13th April 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Rose, S. C., from 13th April 1869, to 2nd May 1870.

Lieutenant Colonel F. Alexander, S. C., from 2nd May 1870, to the present time.

33. The work on the store room, the failure of which led to the present enquiry, was all carried out during the incumbency of the first of these officers. He joined the circle in bad health, having shortly before met with a severe accident, and in consequence of this was permitted by the local Government, when proceeding on inspection to Raneekhet, in April 1868, to remain there for two months to arrange about the laying out of the new station. In ordinary course, he would have returned to his head quarter station in June of the same year, but his medical advisers would not permit this, and His Honor allowed him to continue to perform his duties at Nynee Tal on its being represented to him by Colonel Hodgson, the Chief Engineer, that he (Colonel Hodgson) would be present at Allahabad in case of any emergency arising. Colonel Newmarch's health did not improve, and he was unable to leave Nynee Tal till late in October 1868, when he was transferred to to Oudh as Chief Engineer, and not long after was obliged to take leave on medical certificate, and died on his way home. He had previously proved himself to be an efficient officer. On his case, it is unnecessary to make further comment.

34. Major Cobbe did not assume charge of the circle until the wall which fell had been completed; but during the whole of the cold season of 1868-69 he held the post of Superintending Engineer, and failed to ensure any improvement, during that time, in the quality of work. An inspection report sent in by him in March 1869 makes no mention of any inferiority in the work. The opinion of the committee that this officer failed in his duty in not having detected the defects of the mortar used generally in the numerous buildings under construction during his incumbency, is fully concurred in by the Governor General in Council, and the Lieutenant Governor has recorded his opinion that "neglect of duty is more attributable to Major Cobbe, than to any other of the controlling officers."

35. It is submitted, in extenuation, that he had for far a long time been, as indeed he now is (having been obliged lately to take leave on medical certificate) in an infirm state of health; this fact may be admitted, but taken in connection with the reports in this case, and in that relating to bad work in certain buildings in the cantonment (to be noticed in a separate Resolution), it is clear that it is not desirable to retain him in the Department Public Works. His services, therefore, will also be replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

36. Lieutenant Colonel Rose, who was the next Superintending Engineer, and who held charge of the circle for a year, reports that he visited the works at the factory four or five times, but that he never made what he calls a "formal inspection" of them, saying that he deferred doing so until he had visited the various other outlying divisions of his charge. The division, the inspection of which was thus left to the last, was, in regard to works in progress, the most important one in his circle, and the one in which he usually resided.

37. He, however, commenced the formal inspection of this particular division; but before he had completed it, he heard of his probable transfer to another province, and therefore thought it useless to go on with it. In his replies to the committee he also says that, as he had not occasion to make a "formal inspection," he never thought it necessary to scrutinize the work very closely, and he never brought forward any cases in which he was dissatisfied with Major Jackson's work.

38. The committee remark with regard to this officer that, in their opinion, he had no authority for considering an inspection by a Superintending Engineer to be other than a formal one, and that he had ample opportunity for becoming acquainted with the defects of construction noticed. These remarks have the entire concurrence of His Excellency in Council. A Superintending Engineer who inspects works under his charge without satisfying himself as to the quality of the materials used, omits one of the fundamental duties of his office, a duty the necessity for which must be at once apparent to any officer who has a proper sense of the responsibility attaching to a Superintending Engineer, and which has frequently been impressed upon Superintending Engineers in the Public Works Code.

39. In the course of a whole year Colonel Rose appears never, in the proper sense of the term, to have inspected the factory, though many of the buildings then in progress were of an important nature, including a chimney shaft 123½ feet high, a structure requiring a very superior description of brick-work, and the most careful and constant supervision.

40. It appears, moreover, from his examination before the committee, that Colonel Rose had never even taken an opportunity to make himself acquainted with the arrangements for lime-manufacture that were in force in the Allahabad division; and the neglect of duty, to which he has confessed, in having avoided an important inspection because he was about to be removed to the Central Provinces, shows that he cannot have a proper appreciation of the interests of the public service. This, apart from the one accident now under review, Colonel Rose must stand convicted on his own evidence of having signally failed to pay due regard to the responsibilities and duties of the important post of Superintending Engineer.

41. His Excellency in Council would have had doubts whether an officer, who has shown such remissness as is apparent in this case, ought to be allowed to remain in the Public Works Department, but in consequence of Colonel Rose's long service would have been content with depriving him of his position as Superintending Engineer, had he given no other cause for dissatisfaction. Two other serious instances of failure in duty, while he was an Executive Engineer at Rawulpindee, have however been very lately brought to the notice of the Government of India, which, taken in connexion with the present case, have led his Excellency in Council to the conclusion that it would not be right to retain this officer in the department. His services will accordingly be replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

42. Lieutenant Colonel Alexander, the present Superintending Engineer, joined the circle only two months before the accident occurred; his responsibility is therefore less than that of any of his predecessors. The committee, however, report that no improvement was apparent in the mortar used in the chimney-stack, since he assumed charge.

43. His Excellency in Council, moreover, cannot consider Colonel Alexander's own evidence to be satisfactory or worthy of an officer of his standing and experience, for he too makes use of the term "formal inspection," and under the plea that his visits to the works were not of this nature, attempts to excuse himself for not having looked more closely into the quality of the mortar.

44. In the late re-arrangement of Superintending Engineers that was necessitated by the change in the number of grades, Colonel Alexander has, in consequence of his proceedings in this case, been placed in a grade lower than that in which he would otherwise have appeared.

45. Colonel Hodgson held the combined offices of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, during the whole of the period under review; he resided frequently at Allahabad, and on one occasion undertook for a short period the duties of Colonel Newmarch, at that station.

46. His very onerous duties are doubtless mainly administrative; still His Excellency in Council cannot admit that they are purely so, and is of opinion that in failing to visit frequently and to inspect carefully the work in progress on the very extensive and costly ranges of buildings which were being constructed close to his residence, he omitted an important part of his duty.

47. Colonel Hodgson is an officer of long service and great experience, and had he made such inspections of these particular works as might fairly have been expected of him, the bad quality of the mortar that was being used could not have escaped his notice. It is also a serious reflection upon him that, as the local head of the Engineering Staff, he failed to secure such efficient supervision of the work as would have prevented the discreditable failure that has led to this enquiry.

48. The responsibility attaching to him was, moreover, increased by his having undertaken to carry on Colonel Newmarch's duties at Allahabad during this officer's absence on account of ill health.

49. His Excellency in Council further considers that it is a blot in the administration of the Public Works Department in the North-Western Provinces, for which the Chief Engineer must be held mainly responsible, that officers who evidently were physically unfit for the proper discharge of their duties should have been allowed to retain their charges. This occurred with reference to both Colonel Newmarch and Major Cobbe.

50. The Governor General in Council sympathises fully with officers who, after many years' good service, may be obliged through ill health to abandon valuable posts which they may have well-earned, and the loss of which may be to them a source of great hardship, but these are the severe conditions which attach themselves to all efficient service, and more especially to service in India; and His Excellency in Council deems it right here to record his opinion, that all Heads of Departments fail in their duty when, under any circumstances whatever, they sanction, directly or indirectly, the retention in active employment of any officer who is physically or mentally unfit for the proper discharge of his duty.

51. The Governor General in Council quite appreciates the ability, zeal, method, untiring industry and devotion to his work which have characterized Colonel Hodgson's long service in the Public Works Department, and regrets that a sense of duty renders it necessary to animadvert thus strongly on his proceedings in this case; but His Excellency in Council feels it impossible, under the circumstances, to absolve the head of the Department from blame for a failure which has resulted in the severe punishment of so many of the officers subordinate to him.

52. With regard to the lime contractor, separate instructions will be issued for prosecuting him on a criminal charge, as there can be no doubt, from the evidence that has been adduced, that the lime delivered at the works was largely adulterated.

53. Separate instructions will also be issued in respect to the other buildings of the factory that have been completed, or that are in progress, and the uses to which they should be eventually put. It appears from the committee's report that, with a few exceptions, the whole of these buildings require considerable works of repair and renewal; and that in consequence of the bad quality of the mortar, the buildings in which it was intended to work the machinery will have to be turned to account for some other purpose.

54. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to record that he has reviewed with great sorrow this deplorable history of negligence, incapacity and corruption—negligence in the conduct of every superior officer who was connected with the supervision of these buildings from the beginning,—incapacity to a greater or less extent of almost every subordinate concerned in the work of construction,—corruption, on the part of those who supplied the worthless materials,—and it is impossible to avoid the suspicion, that some of the inferior subordinates must also have been aware of the organized system in the adulteration of the lime which was practised throughout.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Government, North-Western Provinces, with request that a copy may be furnished to each of the officers concerned now serving in the Department Public Works of the North-Western Provinces; also that a copy of the Resolution be sent to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for information and communication to Lieutenant-Colonel Rose.

Ordered also, that this Resolution, together with the connected papers, be sent to the Military Department for information, and for the issue of any orders that may be necessary in that Department.

THE DEFECTS IN THE NEW BARRACKS AND OTHER BUILDINGS AT ALLAHABAD.

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, P. W. DEPARTMENT,

Dated 30th Nov. 1870.

The Special Committee appointed for the purpose of reporting upon the circumstances relating to the fall of the store room in the Gun Carriage Factory at Allahabad were requested to examine and report upon the condition of the soldiers' barracks lately erected in the new cantonment, and after a careful inspection of the several buildings, have brought to notice defects in the following instances—

1.—Insecurity of the planks of the ceiling of the barracks.

2.—Leaky condition of roofs, particularly the terraced ones of the upper-verandahs of barracks.

3.—Want of sufficient connection between the verandah and main walls of barracks.

4.—Variable quality of the mortar and plaster used in the construction of the buildings generally.

5.—Defective drainage of the ground in the neighbourhood of the barracks.

6.—Doubts as to the sufficiency of the foundations of the barracks.

7.—Inferior style of construction of officers' quarters, particularly in respect to one of the double-storeyed buildings, which will probably have to be re-built.

As regards the barracks, the committee only lay stress on point No. 3; they remark—"This is, in fact, almost the only point of any importance that has come under our notice," and the local Government observes that, whilst there are many defects in the workmanship which are very discreditable to the officers who have been connected with them, no radical defects of construction appear to exist, or only such as admit of being remedied at no very large outlay.

1. *Ceilings.*—The half-inch planks, of which the ceilings are formed, not having been properly fastened, have started under the influence of the alterations of temperature and moisture of the atmosphere. Very simple measures are necessary to make these quite secure; and the committee express the opinion that "the defects might easily have been rectified by the Executive Engineer, or at all events by the Superintending Engineer on his own responsibility." The local Government remarks that "it was through error of judgment on the part of the Executive Engineer that what is required had not already been carried out." Measures have been taken by the local Government for effecting the necessary repairs, and probably the work has been done by this time.

2. *Leakage of verandah roofs.*—This is partly due to cracks in the terrace-covering, which ought to have been long ago closed up by the Executive Engineer, but mainly to an insufficient number of pipes for the rapid discharge of the rain water. It is proposed to supply an additional number of pipes; but, in view to avoiding the risk of leakage into the walls, it is a matter for further consideration whether it will not be the best plant to dispense with pipes altogether and to allow the water to pass freely over the eaves, or to discharge by numerous spouts.

3. *Insufficient connection between verandah and main walls.*—The arcaded verandah walls are slight, and the committee think that they discovered signs of their having been thrust outward by the roof. The evidence is not very positive, but the committee very properly recommend the improvement of improving the connection between the main and the tops of the verandah walls by a few iron tie-rods. Orders, which are approved by the Governor General in Council, have been given by the local Government to carry out this precautionary measure.

4. *Variable quality of mortar and plaster.*—The committee consider that "the whole of the brick work, as regards the quality of bricks and setting, is altogether unexceptionable; the bricks have been burnt in the Government yards, and are as good as any we have ever seen, and the joints of the work are remarkably close and true. We cannot, however, say that the mortar is generally of equally good quality. Both as regards the pointing and the plaster, we find that, in some places, the mortar is particularly good, and in others of inferior quality, and in many of the wards, particularly with regard to the plaster, decidedly bad." The security of the buildings does not appear in any way to be affected by the quality of the mortar; but the bad plaster will, of course, involve heavy expense in the annual repairs. The committee would not permit the use of oopla-burnt kunkur lime; but such lime can be obtained of excellent quality if ordinary care be taken in its preparation, and on economical grounds it would be very undesirable to prohibit the use of lime thus burnt.

5. *Defective drainage.*—The committee draw attention to this, and particularly urge that arrangements be made to prevent stagnation of water near the foundations of the buildings.

The Chief Engineer explains that projects for the complete drainage of the lines have been approved, and that, for the most part, the necessary drainage channels have been cut. The ground in the neighbourhood of the barracks has, however, been lately ploughed up in view to its being purified by cultivation; some of the surface drains have consequently been choked, and water lies about in various places. A few cuts would have disposed of this water, and the Executive Engineer is justly blamed for not having taken the necessary measure to ensure their being carried out. The report brings to light a want of forethought and consideration in this very simple matter, which it is painful to be obliged to notice, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires that this question of drainage may continue to receive the most careful consideration of the Chief Engineer.

6. *Insufficiency of foundations.*—The attention of the committee was drawn to this point in consequence of some slight cracks in the Infantry hospital walls. The committee remark "though to all appearance they are quite insignificant, we feel bound to notice them owing to the fact that whilst two of the men's hospital ranges were under construction, a portion of one of them fell twice, and an angle of the other three times, and were again re-built on the old foundations after they had been protected by a layer of concrete in front. The foundations are carried to a depth of only 2½ feet below the ground level."

Colonel Hodgson explains that the committee have not been correctly informed about this point. No portions of the buildings ever fell. Cracks appeared in the corner arches, caused not by any yielding of foundations, but from want of sufficient strength in the supporting end-piers. These portions were taken down and re-built. A worse settlement occurred over a blind well; the injured portion of wall was taken down and re-built, and precautions were taken to secure the foundations.

The committee would have preferred deeper foundations generally for all the buildings; but these buildings have been more or less completed for two or three years, and there are no manifest signs of settlement. The chief precaution to be taken is to prevent the lodgment of water near the foundations, and to this the Governor General in Council would enjoin the strictest attention.

7. *Officers' quarters.*—These were not commenced until the barracks were nearly ready for occupation. They were, therefore, run up hurriedly, so that they might be ready for the officers when the men were moved into the barracks; but this is no valid excuse for the very bad quality of work that has been executed. All authorities admit that the construction of these quarters is far inferior to that of the barracks. One of the buildings has settled so seriously that it will probably have to be almost entirely re-built. The cause of settlement has not yet been ascertained, but it is being enquired into, and a further report is promised. This should be submitted with the least practicable delay.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that most of the defects above noticed, and many others in connection with the minor buildings, were reported to the Government of India by the Quarter Master General in January last, and that the representations of the Military authorities were sent to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, on 9th February 1870, with instructions to furnish, on an early date, detailed explanation in regard to each of the defects brought to notice. Orders were also given to the effect that the remedial measures, that might seem urgently necessary in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, should at once be set in hand. The instructions of the Government of India appear to have been overlooked by the local Government, for no report beyond that now under consideration has ever reached the Government of India. The comprehensive report called for should, however, be submitted without further delay, as it ought to embrace points not touched upon in these papers.

In respect to the blame to be attached to the officers of the department for the defects that have been brought to notice, there can be no doubt that Mr. Hennessey, one of the Executive Engineers, is directly responsible for the bad work in the officers' quarters, which were nearly all built by him. For this and for other shortcomings, he has lately been reduced to the grade of Assistant Engineer.

The present Executive Engineer, Major Whish, had nothing to do with the construction of any of the buildings; but the Local Government holds him to blame for slackness of duty in respect to his failure to remedy the defective drainage, and to carry into execution the necessary repairs of the barracks. Had he attended properly to the condition of the ceilings and the roofs, many of the defects now complained of would have had no existence. It is said of him—"there has been a want of promptness of action which should not have occurred in an officer of his long experience."

The remarks of the Lieutenant Governor on this officer are fully concurred in by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and he should be told that this instance of failure on his part will be recorded against him in the Promotion Rolls.

It is said of Major Cobbe, Superintending Engineer, that he was of little or no assistance to the Government at the time when work was being pressed forward, and that he failed altogether to notice and check the inferior work in the officers' quarters. His case has been dealt with in the Resolution regarding the accident to the store room in the Gun Carriage Factory.

Nothing has been said of Colonel Rose, Superintending Engineer; but he was in charge for 2½ months after the representations of the local Military authorities above alluded to had been pointed out to the Government, North Western Provinces. The orders of the Government of India must have been passed on to him, and he ought to have paid particular attention to remedying many of the defects that had been so prominently brought to notice, and for which Major Whish has alone been held to blame by the local Government.

Fort and Government House.—It does not seem necessary to record any remarks on this part of the committee's proceedings. The suggestions of the committee may be left to be dealt with by the local Government.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to record, in conclusion, that the strictures, conveyed in the Resolution Nos. 1294—5, dated 30th November 1870, on the fall of the store room of the Gun Carriage Factory, in regard to the negligence and incapacity displayed by all the officers concerned, are applicable, although perhaps in a somewhat less degree, to the case of the new barrack buildings.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be sent to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, with a special injunction that the measures (which have already been too long delayed) for placing the buildings in question in perfectly efficient condition may be speedily and thoroughly carried into effect.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Military Department for information.

BOMBAY.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA left Bombay for Calcutta yesterday morning.

KAIRA.—It is stated that Government have sanctioned an expenditure of about Rs. 60,000 for the construction of a bridge on the Kurda river, near Kaira.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 54 feet 7 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 56 feet 8 inches

MAJOR-GENERAL TREMENHEERE, R. E., C. B., Chief Engineer, Presidency Division, proceeds to Aden by the next mail to take charge of his new appointment from Major General Sir Edward Russell, K.C.S.I., at that station.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced Joseph Kean, a Goanese, to pay a fine of fifteen rupees, with the alternative of thirty days' imprisonment, for assaulting Jankee, a girl.

THE LATE ELEPHANT ACCIDENT AT POONA.—On the 10th ult. a native woman was killed by a Commissariat elephant, which had been culpably left by the mahoot in charge of a cooly. The mahoot has now been sentenced by Col. Evezard, cantonment magistrate, to four months' rigorous imprisonment under sec. 289 of the Penal Code and the cooly fined one rupee.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning in a range of shops, situated at the Null Bazaar, the property of Ruttonsey Mooljee. It originated in one of the shops in which piece goods were left for sale. Active assistance was rendered by members of the European and native police force and the fire brigade. The whole of the range was, however, destroyed, but under judicious direction the fire was confined to that range only. The damage is estimated at Rs. 20,250.

THE LATE RAJAH OF KOLAPOOR.—A movement headed by influential people has been set on foot to convene a large meeting to give public expression to the sense of sorrow which the citizens of all classes of this great city, to whom the late Rajah had so endeared himself by his many good qualities, entertain of the loss they have suffered in his untimely death. It is too soon to give particulars, but all doubt of the eventual success of the movement will be dispelled when it is remembered that Dr. Bhau Daji and Mr. Vinayakrao J. Shunkershet, Rao Bahadoor Bhaskar Damodhara have accepted the leadership. We trust Bombay will set an example to the whole country in this as in all other public undertakings.—*India Prakash.*

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE following suits were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley in the High Court yesterday :—

A SENSIBLE PENSIONER.

Dinshaw Sorabjee Metha sued Govind Pandoorug and Wittoba Pandoorug, to recover Rs. 2,400, the amount of a note. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant Govind appeared in person. The case had been called two months ago and decree given against Wittoba, but counsel stated there had been no fruits of the decree. Govind now disputed his account, and wished for time to write to his brother, who, he said, had gone to Poona on Sunday after drawing his pension. (A laugh.) Wittoba, he said, was not concealing himself, nor had he, Govind, been keeping out of the way,—in fact he saw the bailiff one day and wondered he did not serve the summons. It appeared he had no defence, and decree was given with speedy execution.

A MARWAREE'S MERCHANDISE.

A Marwaree named Khengar Mumar sued Memon Ahmed Andia for the amount of two promissory notes, one of which was for the price of three cotton boats, unusual things, as the Judge remarked, for a Marwaree to sell. The plaintiff first said he bought the boats, and afterwards he said he got them in satisfaction of a debt. Defendant admitted signing the bills, but said he only got the boats to use and never got any money from plaintiff. Now that was not a lie; he kept the fast days and was not likely to tell a falsehood. The plaintiff, he said, gave him the boats to use and he signed the papers, and the plaintiff was now welcome to them. After some further questions the Judge said he thought there was *bona fide* dispute here and the case would be transferred to the long cause list. The defendant who had said he was not in his proper frame of mind as his son had died that day, stated a further difficulty,—that he had no money to procure legal assistance—but was told that could not be helped.

The following cases were disposed of by Mr. Justice Green :—

Messrs Volkart Brothers sued Davidas Carsondas for Rs. 1,848-13-0, due on a redraft. Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiffs, and stated that in April last the defendant shipped forty-four bales of cotton through the plaintiffs, who advanced £528 on the shipment. Defendant had signed the usual letter of hypothecation, and the account sales which had been received from England showed a loss of Rs. 1,848-13-0, and a draft had been drawn on the defendant for the amount. Decree was granted in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 1,848-13-0, with interest at 9 per cent from 31st October 1870, costs, and interest on the judgment debt at 6 per cent till payment. Speedy execution was also granted, as the defendant was said to be very much indebted and likely to leave Bombay.

Mr. Leith, on behalf of the liquidator of the Commercial Bank, obtained a decree for Rs. 2,300 and costs against Withuldas Doolubdas; but execution was ordered to be stayed till further order as the defendant had just filed his schedule of insolvency.

A decree was also granted in favour of George Sand and others against Nugjee Sudew for Rs. 1,889-8-6, interest, and Rs. 300 costs.

THE side that a good many people in Paris would like to take at present—the outside.

THE BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held in one of the ante-rooms of the Town Hall on Monday evening, for the purpose of considering the appeal lately made by the Diocesan Board of Education for funds to carry out a scheme of education throughout this presidency. All interested in Missions had been invited to attend, and it was understood that the Bishops of Calcutta and Bombay would take part in the proceedings, but the attendance was "thin" even in the small room.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, president of the Board of Education, occupied the chair.

After the meeting had been opened with prayer the appeal by the Board, of which we have already, published a condensation, and which has been printed and circulated, was submitted to the meeting.

The Chairman then said—In opening this meeting, which is intended to issue in an appeal to the public of this presidency in behalf of the scheme proposed by the Diocesan Board of Education, I will just say a little by way of explanation as to the character of the scheme itself. I may begin by stating that the scheme has been under consideration and criticism for a very considerable time. This appeal, which is in your hands, was drawn out some months ago after a good deal of deliberation, and the scheme put forth in it is the result of a good deal of pruning and a good deal of careful dissection and discussion. It was drawn out specially that it might be sent home to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and the result of the appeal, so far as concerns that society, is a grant—an immediate grant—of £5,000 which, I trust, may be followed in after years by other grants given upon the same terms, namely, to meet corresponding subscriptions and donations in this country. I may just point out, though those who have read the appeal will be aware of what I am about to say, that the object of the scheme is two-fold—first of all, to provide buildings; and secondly, to provide endowments. Now, as to buildings I need not say much in order to prove the necessity of these as part of what I may call the produce of the scheme. So far as it concerns Bombay itself, the mere question of rent is a most serious consideration, and, indeed, our annual funds are at this moment very greatly crippled by the large expenses to which we are put by the provision of one particular building, that in which our Byculla School is carried on. Besides the rent of the house being expensive, these are also not in every case very well adapted for the purposes of the scheme, and, therefore, it must be obvious to every person that the necessity for raising buildings is one of the greatest moment. I may say with regard to the buildings that our estimate of the cost has been as low as possible, and we make no provision for any artificial ornament. I believe in this part of the world, in Bombay especially, building is very expensive, though perhaps not so much so at present as when this appeal was drawn up; but our estimate is prepared with that knowledge, and, believing it is expensive, there is no provision for ornament or anything of that kind. Of course we may be fortunate enough to purchase houses at a cost less than the schools may be built for, but taking one thing for another we are of opinion that the whole scheme will require about the sum contemplated. Then, besides this, the scheme includes an endowment fund. Now it is obvious such a fund as that is needed. In this country, at the present moment, masters and mistresses have to be brought out from England. That is an expensive process. If they fall ill they have to be sent home,—and not only so, but substitutes have to be provided; and then if they continue long in the service, it will be our duty to make some sort of provision for pension if that is found possible. Thus it is obvious that in connection with the scheme something of the sort of an endowment fund as well as a building fund is needed. I may say further that if the whole scheme is carried out, the cost to be raised by subscriptions here or from English societies will amount to about £35,000, or Rs. 3,50,000. Of that, as I have already mentioned, £5,000 has been already actually given on certain terms by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. We trust we may be permitted to make further appeals to their generosity, and that from year to year as the fund continues to increase and the work to develop, as I trust they will, we may look to them for still further assistance. But, making all allowance for the most liberal grant from the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, the sum that must be got by pure voluntary subscriptions, either in this country or in England, will amount to £20,000. We trust this will be accomplished in ten years, which will divide the sum into ten portions of £2,000 a year. Now, this seems a large sum to propose to raise, but when we bear in mind that already, before any appeal is made, there is subscribed, raised or promised, the sum of Rs. 16,000 or Rs. 17,000—(one very liberal contributor giving Rs. 4,300 alone towards the fund)—and when we consider how local interests will be aroused and quickened and how each particular district will have a stimulus caused by feeling that the wants of that particular place are being supplied, I do not think, though the sum is large, it is at all beyond possibility, and I have good hopes that by active exertions on our part this sum, large though it may sound, will be arrived at in the course of ten years. As to the present times no doubt it will be felt and said they are bad times in Bombay, especially for attempting to raise large funds, but I have often found that in these matters all times are bad for raising subscriptions, and that really at the worst times when the object was one that commended itself to the general feelings and intelligence, the feelings were overcome and men gave more readily out of comparative poverty than they would at other times give out of their wealth. At any rate, the work is one of the deepest importance. Its importance to this class of the community is so great and so obvious that it is needless to dwell upon it. They have upon us even a stronger claim than the claims made by missions. These children are, partly at least, our own blood; they take their place in this country much as Europeans; they are connected with Europeans in the country, and many of them are pure Europeans. Either they must hold their own with the natives of this country who are being educated under very able, eminent persons in the various Government schools and colleges, or they must sink back in the race of life and assume altogether an inferior position. That must be evident to every one. We appeal to the heart of everyone that such a state of things should not be permitted, and I am confident that, as soon as this appeal is made and the object more thoroughly understood by the community in all parts of the presidency, efforts will be made and the example set by the annual subscriptions promised for ten years, as I have already said, will be followed by all classes of the community. The Right Rev. Chairman concluded by introducing the Bishop of Calcutta, who was to move the first resolution.

The Bishop of Calcutta then said—My Lord, ladies, and gentlemen,—I have seen so much benefit in my days from the effort made by my predecessor for the establishment of a large educational scheme and for the provision of buildings in which the schools are now carried on, which are finished on very much the same plans as those now before me, that I have very great pleasure and much confidence in proposing the resolution now put into my hands. Bishop Cotton, you will remember, in co-opetation with the then Viceroy, Lord Canning, proposed as a memorial of thanksgiving for the victory over the mutineers and the deliverance of India from those grievous afflictions and troubles that they should raise up such schools. This was the thank offering to be made by our fellow-countryman in India, for that gracious deliverance vouchsafed to them. There are large schools at Simla, Mussoorie and Darjeeling; these are schools in connection with the Diocesan Board and they have been of the very greatest possible advantage. We begin now to see the result of these useful means manifesting itself in the various professions and occupations in India. In the college at Roorkee, the leading Engineering College, there are established young men who have been trained in these schools, have succeeded in obtaining official appointments and are now most useful servants of the Government of the country, and I also find that these young men, possessing a high character and religious training, leaven the society in which they move with a holy influence which, I believe, they have derived from their education and training in these schools. Therefore I most conscientiously recommend the scheme now proposed and issued by your present Diocesan Board and Committee which has framed it. It is most necessary that both things should be provided—good buildings and an endowment fund. If there are not good buildings of course there is a dreadful drag even at the best of times on the school, and in India, where schools are so apt to go up and down, if there are no buildings then the drain which necessarily goes out in the shape of rent is such an encumbrance to the school that it often brings it to a dead stop. If, on the other hand, there is a building provided, then it may only drag on, perhaps in a poor way, but at all events so as to admit of re-animation, and in brighter times the scoool is soon in full working and in satisfactory order. Money always brings money. It is a common observation. How many fortunes are left to rich people who do not need it, and so if you have money it brings money. If there is an endowment, though it may not be very large, there is something permanent fixed and stable in the idea, and people will contribute more gladly, freely, and joyfully wherever there is an endowment. They feel their money is not to be thrown away, they feel it will not be wasted in a frustrated effort—they feel its benefit will remain not only for one moment or for one generation but for generation after generation. We know how many colleges and schools are reaping the benefit of such endowments in England—we know how many men have been trained by scholarships and by possession of the various other results of the endowments of the universities, colleges, and schools who would not otherwise have been able to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded for acquiring education. Now we have the result, that having these endowments we have been able to form good schools. I think I might speak most highly of the schools at Simla, Allahabad, Darjeeling and the other schools I have mentioned as in connection with our education society. I therefore feel from experience the great results obtained by a scheme similar to this, proposed by Bishop Cotton, in the diocese of Calcutta, and carried out by the exertion and energy of Archdeacon Pratt, who has always taken such an interest in education of the masses and the poorer classes. Lord Canning gave Rs. 10,000 into the offertory at the Cathedral for the fund when it was commenced on the thanksgiving day after the mutiny. Large offerings were made here and in England to enable us to build these schools, to obtain good masters from England, and to have an endowment fund. All this has been done in the diocese of Calcutta very much in the same way and on the same scheme and plan which Bishop Cotton proposed, and which was adopted and recommended by the Government of India at the time. Bishop Cotton, as we all know, had been a first-rate school-master, and made a school which was a disorderly chaos one of the highest order and the highest scholarship, and we all know the high reputation enjoyed by Marlborough School which has been carried on by the present head master, who has thus carried out Bishop Cotton's plans, so that his advice was followed and his opinion taken. The scheme which he proposed has in all its main features the same character as the one now before you, and I therefore have much pleasure in moving the resolution—"That this meeting commends to the liberality of the public the scheme detailed in the appeal just submitted to the meeting"—(applause)—and I only hope you will allow me to make a contribution myself, though I cannot make so large a one as I feel the importance of the scheme deserves. (Applause.)

Mr. Justice Gibbs seconded the adoption of the resolution, and in doing so said—I am sure that after the observations which have fallen from our own Bishop and Bishop Milman very little remains for me to add on the subject of the appeal which she has been laid before you this evening, and which this meeting is to be the means of it being issued in a more public manner than it has yet been; but I think there is one point with which I may yet trouble you shortly, and that is the very great importance which this scheme must have on the mind and feelings of all classes of the Christian community in this diocese. I have been engaged with the Bishop for the last year and a half in procuring the details upon which this appeal has been prepared, and it has been found that since the mutiny in 1857 the increase of Christian children in this diocese for whose education a scheme must be put forth has been far beyond what any body who has not gone into the details could by any possibility imagine. We were told by some, "Well you may require a good school of the class you suggest at Bombay and Poona, and at perhaps one or two other places, but you will not find children in other parts requiring the education you wish to confer." Well we made enquiries and we found that wherever there was any prospect of a school of the class the Diocesan Board of Education proposes being established, there we found a large number of pupils whose parents assured us they will attend. We have found that in Bombay the school now called the Diocesan Board's School (which has been lately almost in abeyance owing to the late headmaster having received promotion by an appointment as master of one of Bishop Cotton's school at Madras, but which, I trust, will now flourish as it did at first) started with thirty pupils, and in a year and a half got up to 110. Then as to the school at Colaba, which has fluctuated more owing to the frequent movements of the troops at that part of the island. Just when we were thinking we would be obliged to close it on account of the small number of pupils an energetic master was put in, and in a few months the number of scholars amounted to forty or fifty. Again, with regard to the school which was started by the late Bishop at Poona and called after him. When it was placed under the board, although it had a good schoolmaster, it laboured under difficulties owing to the great expenditure necessary to provide for a building. But the trustees of a fund which was in existence in this presidency (the Cabool Relief Fund), a fund very limited in its objects by the circumstances under which the money was left, were able to make a grant to a school for the children of non-commissioned officers and warrant officers, and from this sum with Government assistance a good building was provided and the school is now as flourishing as any of the kind in India. Then we were called upon by people at Paunchgunny and Sattara, and we wish to construct schools at these places, as also at Belgaum which has called on us wishing for a school on the same principle as that at Poona. His Lordship on his late visit to Kurrachee found the committee of the Indo-European school there only too anxious to come under the board and so put the school on a more firm basis than it has been for some years. Sholapore, too, a very small station on the line of railway, came forward, and we started a small school there and have been able to purchase a building for it. So that wherever any movement is made towards establishing a school like these we find children ready to hand. If the scheme which is now before you, and which of course it will take many years to carry into perfection to the full extent, does not meet with the support of the public, there is only one other result, and that is that the Christian youth of this country will not meet with Christian education. Putting it on the lowest principle, that of a police question, I am sure you will feel that something should be done to prevent the children of Christian parents being scattered abroad among the Heathen, and forming a standing disgrace to that religion by which they are called. (Applause.) Another branch which the present scheme includes is one of very great importance. It is a portion of the scheme which already presses upon us heavily, and that is—though we may not be able at once to rise to the dignity of having a college for ourselves—it will be necessary to provide what we may call a college class, at which boys, after having completed the curriculum of the High Schools, will be able to attend and render themselves eligible for the degrees the University of Bombay will confer on them. This is a matter of importance, for already we find some of the more highly educated youths of these schools have been obliged to give up their education simply because the only step they could take was to enter one of the Government colleges and mix with the native students, which on many grounds was not desirable, and the consequence has been that instead of these lads going on and acquiring the higher branches of education which can be obtained in this country they have been obliged to break off and go into other and lower lines of life than they had hoped for. This has impressed itself upon the Board for some time and is a matter which, after we have provided for the immediate wants of one or two schools, will require earnest attention, and which, without the attention of the public in providing funds, we shall be unable to carry out. (Applause.)

The resolution was put to the meeting and passed.

Mr. Oxenham, Principal of Elphinstone College, was the next speaker. He thought it spoke well for the scheme to see those present assembled to express their sympathy with it, the meeting comprising as it did a representative from the judges of the land in conjunction with the great ecclesiastical luminaries. He was sure all would testify their approval of the scheme that had been laid down and he hoped many would do so in a pecuniary sense. And he would remind them that, whatever might be realized in future years, they must never forget that they owed it entirely to the right rev. chairman. It had been his personal zeal that had secured the substantial support in England, and it would not be just nor becoming for them to let it be said that while he met with warm sympathy among strangers he got nothing but the cold shoulder among his own people in Bombay. He therefore proposed that while passing the usual vote of thanks to the chairman for his conduct in the chair the should also express their strong sense of the gratitude the community of Bombay was under to the Bishop for his efforts in the Christian cause in the presidency. (Applause.)

Mr. Punnett seconded the adoption of the resolution, remarking that it required no words of his to commend it or the scheme, and that he would only ask every one to put his haud in his pocket, give a large sum in answer to the appeal, and ask all his friends to do the same.

The resolution was then passed.

The Chairman—I thank you sincerely for the resolution you have passed and for the manner in which it has been proposed. At some time I must say that really when I came here I found every preparation for this scheme. It only wanted just a little shaping. There was every desire that something of the kind should be got, a feeling that a good deal more could be done and would be done if the Board of Education were not so crippled in what it had on hand. The board struggled with great difficulties and I, as president, am thankful to the high citizens of ability who gave their influential presence here and came and laboured at the scheme; and it is in fact as much owing to them as to me. I may say with reference to the contribution from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowled

A NATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE LATE GAEKWAR.

(Guzerat Mitra.)

Terribly abused in some quarters, outrageously praised in others, it may be admitted to be the truth that, whether good or evil, he was the most remarkable native prince in Western India. A non-entity in his State, like some Rajahs, he was *not*. He himself was the State, and, make or mar, he had his *finger* in everything, from the duties of the dewan to those of the humblest village havildar. Of want of energy he cannot be accused, nor of inattention to business—in fact it was his meddling-imperiousness which stood in the way of obtaining or employing a good minister, for no man of talent and self-respect would submit to be an absolute slave This was the secret of his liking for Bhao Scindia—a quick, sharp man, with no intellect but much tact; no principle, but a good deal of good nature and pliability; no original ideas, but much common sense; no system of action, but much energy of execution—who formed a trusty, unhesitating tool, who lived but in his master's favour.

The principal accusations levelled against Khunderao have been those of cruelty, favoritism, sensuality, misgovernment, and, latterly, avarice. In each of these there is some but not the whole truth.

Cruel by nature Khunde Row was not, as any one who has any personal knowledge of him will declare—but recklessly severe against what he thought proved guilt and unscrupulously revengeful when his passions were excited, he *was*. . . . .

His sensuality was not sensuality properly so called· Abstemious in his private habits, hating the very name of spirituous liquors, addicted to violent exercise, he had yet a sort of passion for what we may call the refinement of sexual indulgence—the theatricism of obscenity by others, not himself. It was perhaps the worst feature in his character, and drew upon him criticisms he did not *personally* merit.

His misgovernment, such as it was, was not the result of imbecility—but of design. A clue to all his public actions is to be found in a notorious speech he once made. "I am childless"—said he—"when I die, my State will either go to my brother, who has twice intrigued to dethrone me, or to the English, the natural foes of native princes. Well! I will use my power so as to leave a name behind me for magnificence and bequeath my territories in the condition of a squeezed lemon."

It was the same with his avarice. He oppressed and robbed his subjects, not for hoarding, but to squander their wealth in the splendid pageantries, unheard-of gifts and ostentatious pomp by which he tried, as he phrased to "*nam banaoun*." But beyond this intense desire to acquire and spend every condition of a squeezed lemon."

He has been accused of a leaning to Mahomedanism. The truth is, that he was of no religion at all. He had no more regard for the real doctrines of Mahomedanism than he had for the higher mathematics when he extorted a fresh lakh of rupees. "A son! A son! A son! will *any* God grant me a son?"—was his cry—"I will profess any religion by offerings to the Deity of which I may get a son." This idea that anything might be gained by propitiating heaven with offerings was his pet superstition, and as the Mahomedan Soonee creed was the one which upheld it most strongly, he felt drawn towards it by sympathy. So far did he carry this preference, that while himself a nominal Hindoo, he persecuted the rival Mussulman sects of Wahabees and Sheeas.

Like many other able princes, both of East and West, he was strongly superstitious on certain points, while sceptical on most others. Like the King of Prussia, he believed himself the especial favourite of heaven. "Assassinate *me*"—he would say—"if I was to drink poison, God would render it harmless." Nevertheless, he was suspicious, and believed in magic and omens implicitly.

His weak point was his conceit. No flattery was too gross for him. He believed that he could rule better, prescribe medicine better, drill troops better, fence better, draw better, compose poetry better, criticise literature better, fight cocks better, tame elephants better; in fact do everything better than any man in the universe, though he was slightly educated and had no extensive reading. It is said that on one occasion when a shoemaker presented him a fine pair of shoes, that he said—"They were very good, but nothing like he could make if he tried."

Physically, he was indeed pre-eminent in some respects. He was a superb rider, a beautiful shot, a good wrestler after the Indian fashion. He was also a very good judge of Indian singing and dancing, and of all native arts, sciences, and manufactures. . . . . .

To the British Government he was uniformly loyal—not from love, but from a conviction that its star was in the ascendant, and that under its skirts was safety. At the same time he was terribly resentful of any interference by it in the affairs of his State. With that Government, his well-known fidelity covered a multitude of sins, and it preferred to pass by many of his most reprehensible actions to undermining his attachment by encountering his passionate obstinacy.

To sum up, if there ever was the round man was in the square hole, it was Khunderao. Unfitted by want of education to figure in modern India, his want of a career twisted his natural talent to eccentricity. As a private man, he might have risen, by his restless energy and great penetration, to wealth and distinction. As an independent monarch he would probably have been a soldier, a conqueror, a Peter the Great. As the chief of an Indian State under the shadow of the British Government, he was the marryer of pigeons, the rewarder of wrestlers, the starver of Omrao.

PASSENGERS ARRIVING.

The P. and O. steamer Surat, from Suez, Aden, and Galle, arrived at Madras on December 3 with the following passengers:—

For Madras—Col Jones; Capt Mackenzie; Mr and Mrs Willis; Mrs Arbuthnot and European female servant; Mrs C Minchin; Rev and Mrs Lys; Mr H Lamborde, four native servants; Mr and Mrs Blocker; Mr and Mrs Stanton; Miss Warren; Conductor Nuttall; Messrs Davis, Killog, Nobbs, Keller, Shepherd, Saneber, R Rutt, Sanerbier, Fiser, Ganner, and Murdock.

For Calcutta—Miss Skinner; Mr Kavanaugh; Dr Pearse; Mr and Mrs J M Richards; Messrs Hill and Lockwood; Mrs Paterson; Mrs Pearson; Mr J B Saunders; Mrs G B Johnston; Mr and Mrs Richards; Mrs Abbott; Miss Metherall; Mrs Robertson and infant; Mr Stewards' European female servant; Mrs. Field, infant and ayah; Mr A Mathews and native male servant; Messrs J Tyrie and J Burgess; Dr B Simpson; Mr Pearse and child; Hon'ble E Hervitt; Miss Diss; Messrs A Day, B G Thorns, and Willmans.

The Surat left Madras next morning for Calcutta with the following passengers from Madras:—

Messrs D Benton, R Boyd and native servant, and Major G A Degree.

THE CLIMBING TIGRESS.

We append a letter anent the account we recently published of a tigress being shot down twice from the branches of a tall tree:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SOUTH OF INDIA OBSERVER."

Sir,—As I learn that various sportsmen wish the tiger story, quoted in your paper on the 10th November, authenticated, I have the pleasure to inform all whom it may concern that I shot the tigress in the way described. I may also say that I furnished the particulars of the account. The tigress went up a tree twice, once badly wounded. On the second occasion I saw it go up. My companion, who examined the tree with me afterwards, was of opinion that the height of the branch from which the tigress fell was forty feet, and not thirty, as I wrote, which makes the matter even more wonderful. The tree was perpendicular, about a foot in diameter, and with no branches for about 25 feet. Two active boys tried to climb it, and failed. I am not suprised at sportsmen wishing the story authenticated, as the tigress' performances were most marvellous I have known tigers go up trees before, but never such a tree as the one described. I am now more than ever convinced that a tiger is nothing more nor less than a huge cat, and can, no doubt, do anything a cat can do. The tree in question will doubtless retain the double sent of claw marks for years to come, so any curious or dubious gentleman may go and look at it,—near Peermund. In fact, if very curious, he might endeavour to imitate the tigress' performances as to climbing and falling, without the bore of being fired at. The length of the tigress was about 9 feet 6 inches. Three or four days afterwards we shot another one, larger if anything.

—Yours faithfully,

H. L. Christie, Lieut.-Col.

Club, Ooty, 1st December 1870.

CASH BALANCES.

Appended is a statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of October last, contrasted with that of the previous years:—

	Oct. 1868.	Oct. 1869.	Oct. 1870.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	38,35,643	70,20,253	1,47,55,373
Bengal	1,31,60,453	1,23,15,710	1,28,20,478
British Burmah	36,05,050	29,61,133	41,50,843
North-Western Provinces	99,11,432	77,69,253	1,52,06,179
Oudh	27,34,529	22,27,414	36,56,325
Punjab	90,37,157	92,85,078	83,31,333
Bombay	1,00,49,729	1,54,11,165	1,85,78,648
Central Provinces	33,68,151	48,50,532	56,31,686
Madras	1,49,81,857	1,71,89,660	2,43,76,457
Total	7,04,14,121	7,89,69,248	10,73,15,338

Jenny Lind and the Hoosier.—The following anecdote of the great songstress is related by Miss Logan in her interesting volume, *Before the Footlights and Behind the Scenes*:—"A lady in whom I have the fullest confidence relates, as an actual fact, the story of Jenny Lind and the Hoosier. She tells me that during her march of triumph through America, and after her visit to Cincinnati, where she captivated all hearts, Jenny Lind found herself one evening in the then small town of Madison, Indiana, where Mr. Barnum had made an arrangement with the captain of the mail steamer which plies between Cincinnati and Louisville, to have the boat lie by on the Indiana shore long enough for the divine Jenny to give a concert at Madison. The largest building in the town having been prepared for her reception, an auction of the tickets took place in the hall on the morning of her arrival. The capacity of the building was fully tested by the anxious Madisonites. 'Coming through the Rye' was given first. This was followed by 'Home, Sweet Home;' and when one describe the marvellous effect of that song, as rendered by Jenny Lind? The famous 'Bird Song' was then the popular air of the country, and it was given as the concluding piece on the evening in question. The last line of the song runs thus: 'I know not, I know not why I am singing,' and Jenny gave it with her full power. At this moment a genuine Hoosier, indigenous to the soil, rose up in the auditorium, and thus delivered himself, 'You don't know why you are singin,' eh? Gosh! I know if you don't! You are singin' to the tune of five dollars a head, and I reckon dad's hogs will have to suffer for my ticket!'"

THE FURLOUGH RULES.

The following military letter from the Secretary of State for India is published in the *Gazette of India*. It is dated London, 26th October 1870:—

I have considered your letter No. 144, dated 10th June 1870, forwarding an application from Lieutenant Colonel * * * *, Bengal Infantry, which raises the question whether an officer who, up to his election of the Furlough Rules of 1868, had abided by those of 1796, can claim the benefit of Clause 23 of the Rules of 1868, which allow a certain proportion of leave to count as service for pension.

The clause in question certainly speaks of retaining a privilege heretofore granted, and officers under the Rules of 1796 had not the privilege referred to, but it was intended to lay down a general principle applicable to all officers accepting the new rules, as is shown by the Subsidiary Rule, section 34, page 3. Lieutenant Colonel * * * therefore (who has, I observe, elected the 1868 Rules) will, on completing an "aggregate service" of 20 years, computed according to the method which has been adopted for counting service partly under one set of rules and partly under another, be entitled to count two years of leave taken *since* July 1868 as service for pension.

MADRAS DIVORCE CASE.

ATKINSON VERSUS ATKINSON.

The hearing of this case was resumed on Dec. 2 at the Madras High Court by Mr. Justice Kernan. Mr. Arthur James Atkinson, the respondent, said that he took his first house on the 8th August 1869. During the first week after his arrival his mother's family treated his wife with the greatest affection. She came to the table on the third day for the first time when a remark was made in joke by his sister Margaret to the effect that he was their Irish brother. His wife took offence at this, although he explained that nothing was meant, and she stayed away from table for ten days after that. Her meals were sent in to her, and during those ten days she used to go for a drive with his sister Mrs. Kennedy. She came again to the table after a fortnight, and afterwards off and on. When she was at the table nothing was said by any of his family to annoy her. The members of his family spoke to her and expressed their anxiety to make her, their brother's wife, very comfortable. When he lived in his father's house his father was ill, being laid up with an attack of paralysis. The conduct of his wife while he was at his father's house was very insulting. His eldest child was ill with diarrhœa, and she did not communicate the fact to any of the members of his family, and she treated them in a distant way by not coming to the table. She refused to hold any communication with his family. His wife had frequent quarrels with him saying that she disliked the members of his family who were no better than she was. There were two or three great disturbances which brought his father to their room. His wife was sick and did not come to dinner on the 7th August, and after dinner he went into her room and attempted to pull the punkah for her, when she jumped up and said she would not remain any longer in the room and would go away to hospital. His father was disturbed by the noise and came to the room, and he endeavoured to quiet his wife saying that her noise would increase his father's illness. He promised to take her for a drive. She did not object to it. His mother also came to the apartment to see what the noise meant, when the petitioner rushed up with her clenched fist and he went between them and persuaded his mother to go away. He was also assaulted by his wife and his lip was cut. He laid hold of her wrists to prevent her striking him again, when she shrieked very loudly and said that he was murdering her. After this he took his wife in the carriage for a drive. She asked if they were going to the hospital. He said that she would see where they were going, and when they were passing the hospital she made frequent attempts to get out of the carriage. When they returned home his wife refused to enter the house. He and his brother Henry tried to get a house but could not, and on their returning she again refused to enter the house saying that she would rather lie in the street, and it was then that his brother Henry said that rather than see her in the street he would pay £50 a night for lodgings for her. On different days before this she said she wished to go to hospital, but he replied that she need not go to hospital as his brother-in-law Mr. Kennedy attended her. On one occasion, three weeks after his arrival, his wife, at about ten o'clock at night, spoke in a very loud tone against the members of his family and banged at the door, saying that she would go back to Ireland as a servant by the Blackwall. All the members of his family begged of her to keep quiet, and asked her if she had any ground of complaint to make, as they wished to make her very comfortable. One day, three weeks after his arrival, his wife left the house and he followed her, and found her near the School of Arts. She then said that she was going to the captain of the Blackwall to engage herself as a servant. The statements made by the petitioner with regard to himself and his sister Margaret were entirely false. When he got into another house the furniture was what had been in actual use in his mother's house. About a fortnight after he went to this house, he found that certain articles which had been prescribed by Dr. Kennedy had not been given his child, who was ill with dysentery, so he took away the child to his mother's. He did not tell his wife when he did so as he thought there would be a scuffle and there was no time as he was going to school. That evening on his return his wife told him that she had been thrown down by his brother Henry. He said that he did not think that his brother would do any such thing, and he had previously heard from the members of his family what had really occurred. That day on hearing of the conduct of his wife at the gate of his mother, he and his brother Henry went to Mr. Campbell the magistrate and explained to him how the petitioner had behaved, and at his suggestion a nurse was engaged. He told his wife that he took away the child to be attended to by Mr. Kennedy and when the child was better he was brought back. His wife had no miscarriage as she alleged. The nurse was sent to keep the petitioner within doors, to prevent her from getting out in the sun and from going and disturbing his father. The respondent removed into the second house on the 1st October. When he was in the first house he never left the house after tea not to return for the night. He removed into the second house because his wife used to complain that the first house was very much out of repair. Whenever his wife complained of being ill he never refused to get a doctor. From the time he got into the second house, up to the 23rd December, he remained at his house at nights with the exception of one or two occasions when he remained at his father's house. At the time his children and the girl Georgie and his wife's niece were with her. On the 23rd December in the day his wife came to his mother's house and created a disturbance. He did not go home in the day, but at night when he went home at about nine o'clock his wife was sitting at the gate near a puddle, and it was then his brother remarked that it was no place for a lady. He went in but could not remain with his wife on account of the disturbance she made. He went back to his mother's house, and while he was there his wife came to the gate and shook it, and when he and his brothers went out she threw herself on the ground. He took her home. On the next day she had a bandage to her face saying that it was on account of injuries she had received on the previous night by being assaulted by his brother Henry, but he knew what had really taken place and did not believe her. He heard that his wife used to go out of the house during the day and she used to take the children about at nights. The children were taken away from his wife three weeks after his father's death. He removed his children because she was very violent to the children, and because in the presence of his children she told him that he brought a woman into his study, and because she used to teach her children to curse his mother's family in their prayers. When he took the children away she abused his mother. Up to May, when she left his house, he used to bring the children to her once or twice a week and they were allowed to remain an hour. He came home on the 17th May, after he returned from school, and found that she had gone. He told his wife that if they could not live together it would be well for him to take furnished lodgings for her. She refused to live with any family unless he came to live with her, but he could not do this as she was always creating a disturbance. He always treated his wife with kindness. He was sorry to say that his wife was quick-tempered. Georgie Power was brought into the family by the petitioner. The respondent now receives 125 rupees from Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, and 30 rupees a month for private tuition. He offered to give his wife a maintenance of 35 rupees.

Mrs. Atkinson, the mother of the respondent, said that when the petitioner first came to India she did not come to table for ten days, stating that as her husband was away from his family for a long period they might wish to have him to themselves for some time. The petitioner was constantly quarrelling in the room with her husband, and was very jealous of the witness because her son loved her. The petitioner's quarrels used to disturb the respondent's father very much, and on one occasion, when the witness went into the room to know what was the cause of a quarrel that was taking place, the petitioner came up to her with her clenched fist. The witness told her son that he was too lenient with his wife, and that he should rule her with an iron rod. She never called the petitioner a mad woman, but she on one occasion said that the petitioner was acting like a mad woman. The witness recollected the day on which the petitioner came to her gate. The petitioner was leaning against a wall when Henry Atkinson took her by the hand telling her to go away and not to come in and disturb his father. The petitioner sat down under a mangoe tree. She made most unearthly noises. The carriage was ordered for her by Henry, but she did not go in it. A constable afterwards came and put his hand on her shoulder and she left the place. She was constantly coming into the compound of the witness and causing disturbances.

In cross-examination the witness admitted that she did feel a little disappointed on seeing her daughter-in-law, and did express an opinion regarding her to the members of her family which was not flattering. She never heard the petitioner use any abusive language. It was only a few months before her son arrived that the witness heard of his marriage.

The investigation is to be resumed on Tuesday next. —*Madras Times.*

A Brazen Band.—A party of twelve young ladies in Altany, says the *Argus*, have formed themselves into a brass band. They are under the instruction of a careful teacher, and hope to appear in public during the coming fall. Their uniform will be somewhat after the Zouave style, only that the material will be of Highland plaid for winter wear, with a beaver hat and feathers, similar to a ladies' riding hat.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

970	Mindora	July 29
797	Birmah, Pearse	Aug. 5
	Genii, Irvine	Aug. 6
1053	Green Jacket, Krogh	Aug. 15
1164	Alpine, Barrill	Aug. 16
1212	Bennington, Sherrington	Aug. 18
671	Ulcoats, Jones	Aug. 19
909	Allerton, Gabes	Aug. 23
999	Khimjee Oodowjee, Sewell	Aug. 25
914	Ellen Goudy	Sept. 2
679	Glenslos, Hicks	Sept. 3
1434	Westminster, Grose	Sept. 5
906	Corinna, Rose	Sept. 6
1166	Sandringham, Hamilton	Sept. 9
1279	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw	Sept. 10
1097	Eddyston, Peterson	Sept. 13
1283	Ardgowan, Kerr	Sept. 18
1293	Connemara, Hughes	Sept. 19
1191	Robert Kerr	Sept. 22
1394	Tim Whiffler	Sept. 26
1337	Baron Macauley	Sept. 29
784	Norwood—Put back	Oct. 1
1400	Sylvia, Telbury	Oct. 7
1040	Bonnie Dundee, Cormor	Oct. 7
1298	Tennyson, Hawkins	Oct. 8
1594	Euxine, Harington—E. Bates & Co.	Oct. 14
1166	Rialto, Babot	Oct. 14
1085	Eddystone, Peterson—Volkart Brothers	Oct. 17
1271	Anethrea, Lamont	Oct. 17
993	Antrim, O'Neill	Oct. 18
1439	Melpemone, Whiting	
1067	May Queen, Ross	
1181	Oberon, Tovill	
1225	Western Belle, Smith	
682	Doxford, Robertson	
861	Ambrose, Carnell—E. Bates & Co.	
990	City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.	
1237	Macedon, Widdicombe	
987	Red Cross	
1348	Ashgrove, Fullerton.	
1182	Ophelia, Strickland	
1289	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	
1456	Algonquin, Jones	
1165	Gatineau, Cummings	
1324	Juventa, Holmes	
	White Jacket, Johnson	
	William Fairburn, Elder—E. Bates & Co.	
	Sir C. Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	
	Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E Bates & Co.	
	Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—E. Bates & Co.	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1377	Queensof the South (s), Heather—Lawrence & Co.	
1214	Blythewood (s)—W. Nicol & Co.	
1915	Collingwood (s)—W. Nicol & Co.	
1575	Tagus (s)—W. Nicol & Co.	
1040	Stirling (s)	
1566	Petersburgh (s)	
1403	Leish (s)	
1300	Cingalese (s)	
1750	Tiber (s)	

FROM LONDON.

926	Canning	July 30
1117	Duke of Edinburgh, Balmano	Aug. 16
627	Woolloomoloo, Anderson	Sept. 3
954	Daulne, Cross—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 3
999	Sophia Joakim, Singer	July 11
1117	Glenduror, Cornewall	Oct. 7
1248	Nelson, Rands	Oct. 7
468	Amazi, Gillman—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 19
1198	Dhuleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.	
1145	Zenobia, Hutchings—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1292	Prince Oscar	
1164	Robinson Crusoe	
1745	The Tweed, Stewart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1174	Millwall, Scale	
	City of Seringapatam	
	British Consul	

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1310	Breadalbane (s), Byrne—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
760	Berar (s)—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1597	Tagus (s)—Morwanjee Nusserwanjee	Oct. 28
1090	Milbank (s)	
	Orlando (s)	
	India (s)	

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1040	Arabia—W. Nicol & Co.	

FROM TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	Orestes (s)—A. C. Gumpertz & Co. Suez	Nov. 20
	Thetis (s)	

FROM GENOA VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1179	Arabia (s)—Volkart Brothers	Nov. 10

FROM MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1500	Europe (s), Martino—Kunkler, Presswerck & Co.	

FROM NEWPORT.

	Coringa, Cleverly—W. Nicol & Co.	June 1
780	Napoleon III., Preith—Forbes & Co.	July 3
	R. Wold and Hintfield	May 22
385	Jourdain, Armandean	
	Seaforth, Woodward	

FROM CALCUTTA.

694	Myaram Dyaram—(at Akyab leaky)	June 27
629	Nicobar—Blay & Mackintosh.	Sept. 14
530	Cannanore—Blackwell & Co.	Oct. 21
660	Formosa	
1393	Benares—Hajee Mahomed Seedick	
1125	Munsoorie	
1393	Dancaino	
966	Houri	
721	Pembrokshire, Wilkinson—Blackwell & Co.	
620	Hydree	
812	Futtay Shaw Allum	
816	Ismail	
534	Alice Davis	
808	George Kendall	
397	Neera (s), Thompson—Stearns Hobart.	
585	Deccan (s)—P. & O. Co.	
587	Statesman (s)	
187	Rescue, Messroy.	
718	Ethiopia (s)—W. Nicol & Co.	

FROM CLYDE.

994	City of Amoy, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 28
1216	Challenge—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 16
1489	Stornoway—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 30
1195	City of York, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 10
979	City of Cashmere, Byse	
	Colombo, Macmillan	

FROM BORDEAUX.

	Europe, Duhalles—(put back leaky)	

FROM CARDIFF.

1328	Forfarshire, Cleaver	Sept. 2
1219	Malabar, Douglas	Sept. 26
1074	Dinapore, Wilson	Oct. 1
583	Inoidia, Avelline	
1179	Beaunhaume, McCabe,—Volkart Brothers	
1495	Joypore, McMillan	

FROM NEWCASTLE.

462	Harwood	June 1
1193	Marietta	Sept. 27
757	Berlin, Small	
600	Niard	
779	Johanna	
819	Donna Maria—Volkart Brothers	
1180	Sempereil	
1193	Elizabeth Fry	

FROM NEWCASTLE N. S. W.

1302	Varuna, Clare—W. Nicol & Co.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

	Olive Mount	June 4
902	Vilattee	July 12
372	Dement, Dunn	Oct. 5
457	Sarah, Watson	

FROM SHIELDS.

	Countess	July 7
1660	Great Australia, Smith	July 18
1460	Humber, Atkins—Bell, Ventz & Lucius	July 27
	Golden City	Sept. 2
1193	Manetta	Sept. 27
1074	May Queen	Oct. 3
1990	G. M. Cairns, Brodie	
981	Princess, Somawutty, Bake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1019	Princess Dugmar, Lewis—Rennie Scovell	

FROM RANGOON.

847	Fanny	
1107	Napier Minto	
354	Migrator	
1000	Ottago	
847	Fanny	
938	Louisa	

FROM BANGKOK.

423	Queen of Ceylon, Goodrusk	

FROM TYNE.

1080	Americana, France	

FROM HONGKONG.

354	Chatham	Sept. 24
470	Sophia	
563	Faise Allum	
481	Brenkburn Buoy, Jask	

FROM MAURITIUS.

205	Edward	Aug 23

More Nice than Wise.—Miss Glynn, the English reader, shocked the modesty of Boston society, so far out as Concord, by appearing at her readings in English "full dress." This was too much for Boston, a city which manufactures its own fashions, so the "literati of Cambridge" left the hall at the end of the first act. Boston has not yet recovered from the full-dress shock Oliver Logan once gave her.

Ladies in the University of Michigan.—There are now ten ladies in the regular college course at the University of Michigan. In the medical school, the term not yet having opened, about thirty are expected to apply for admission. The admission of women to the medical department was granted at a recent meeting of the Regents, upon the condition that upon certain topics the lectures should be duplicated by the faculty, who "shall receive an additional salary of $500.

An Objection in Court.—An old German farmer, named Peter Mock, at a late court day at Grayson, Ky., was a party in a suit in which a jury was empanelled. The Judge asked Peter if he objected to any one on the jury. "Yes," said Peter, earnestly. "I objects to Pill Franklin." "Why, Bill Franklin is not on the jury," said the Judge. "Well, I don't care a tam, Shudge; I objects to Pill Franklin anyway; he's meddlin mit mine pisness all der time." His objection couldn't be considered under the circumstances. "Bill Franklin" was the counsel on the opposite side.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland. { The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

Terms of Business.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 6/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 1/2	"
3	do.	1/10 7/13	"
2	do.	1/10 13/16	"
1	do.	1/10 5/16	"
On demand		1/10 1/4	"
On Scotland		1/10 3/16	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/10 1/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
" " 3 Months ..... 6 per cent. per annum.
" " 1 to 2 " ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities
3 Months ..... 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

WANTED.

GOOD BINDERS and RULERS WANTED. —Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette."

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TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

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FOR SALE, at Khamgaum and Oomrawuttee, FOUR COTTON PRESSES (two at each place) belonging to the Apollo Press Company, Limited. They are West's Geometrical Patent, worked by manual labor, conveniently situated for business, and well worth the attention of Cotton Merchants.

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Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

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The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

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All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

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Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind their Friends that all SUBSCRIPTIONS to ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1871 should be RENEWED by the END of the CURRENT MONTH, in order that instructions may reach England before the end of the year.

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THACKER, VINING, & Co.

November 1870.

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